# FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH HEPATITIS C IN HIV POSITIVE MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN

#### Authors:

Ryan P<sup>1</sup>, Gonzalez-Baeza A<sup>2</sup>, Tellez MJ<sup>3</sup>, Cabello A<sup>4</sup>, Perez-Valero I<sup>2</sup>, Sanz J<sup>5</sup>, Perez-Latorre L<sup>6</sup>, Santos I<sup>7</sup>, Bisbal O<sup>8</sup>, Troya J<sup>1</sup>, Valencia J<sup>9</sup>, Cuevas G<sup>1</sup>, Bernardino JI<sup>2</sup>, Dolengevich-Sega H<sup>10</sup>, On behalf of the U-SEX GESIDA 9416 study

<sup>1</sup>Hospital Universitario Infanta Leonor, <sup>2</sup>Hospital Universitario La Paz, <sup>3</sup>Hospital Universitario Clínico San Carlos, <sup>4</sup>Hospital Universitario Fundacion Jimenez Diaz, <sup>5</sup> Hospital Principe de Asturias, <sup>6</sup>Hospital General Universitario Gregorio Marañón, <sup>7</sup>Hospital Universitario La Princesa, <sup>8</sup>Hospital Universitario 12 de Octubre, <sup>9</sup>Madrid Positivo, <sup>10</sup>Hospital Universitario del Hernares.

## Background:

The objectives of our study were to evaluate the factors associated with HCV infection in HIV positive men who have sex with men (MSM). Giving a special focus on sexualized drug use (SDU) and high-risk sexual behaviours.

### Methods:

Participants (HIV positive MSM) were recruited from the U-SEX GESIDA study in 22 HIVclinics in Madrid during 2016. All of them completed a cross-sectional anonymous survey on sexual behaviour and recreational drug use.

#### Results:

From 742 HIV positive MSM who completed the survey, 82 (11%) had been diagnosed with HCV, 216 (29,1%) practiced chemsex or sexualized drug use (SDU) in the last year and of these, 34 (15,7%) had practiced slamsex (intravenous SDU). Patients with a diagnosis of HCV practiced chemsex (66%vs.24%), slamsex (26%vs.2%), snorted drugs (69%vs.31%), were involved in polydrug use (38%vs.10%), and used drugs intra-rectally (24%vs.4%) more frequently than those patients without HCV. Patients with HCV more frequently practiced high-risk sex: unprotected anal intercourse (82%vs.53%), >20 sexual partners in the last 6 months (41%vs.16%), fisting (41%vs.14%), continuous sexual practices >12 hours (29%vs.7%), and were diagnosed with a sexual transmitted infection (STI) (96%vs.78%) more frequently than those patients without a diagnosis of HCV.

In the multivariate analysis, slamsex or injecting drugs (AOR; 5, 95% CI; 1.8-13.2, P=0.001), prolonged sexual practices >12 hours (AOR; 2.6, 95% CI; 1.1-6.3, P=0.028), and the diagnosis with another STI (AOR; 17.4, 95% CI; 2.2-135, P=0.006) were significantly associated with a HCV diagnosis after adjusting for those statistically significant variables in the univariate analysis.

#### Conclusion:

In HIV positive MSM, HCV infection was associated with the injection of recreational drugs (slamsex), prolonged sexual practices and the diagnosis of other STI.

# **Disclosure of Interest Statement:**

Authors do not have potential conflicts of interest in relation to this work.